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Crater National Forest

Oregon

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

LIBRARY

OF THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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THE CRATER NATIONAL FOREST.

This Forest contains practically all that is left unappropriated of the former favorite hunting grounds of the Indians in this region. It lies in two blocks. The more northerly and larger block extends on the northwest to the crest of the Umpqua Mountains and on the northeast to the boundary of the Crater Lake National Park. Lake-of-the-Woods, Fish Lake, and Four Mile Lake are in the southern part of this block, which contains the southern end of the Cascade Mountains; the basin of Rogue River and its tributaries lies between the Umpqua Mountains and the Cascade Plateau, and drains them both. The trails which have been constructed by the Forest Service make available to tourists and pleasure seekers the trout streams, mountain lakes, hunting grounds, mineral springs, and other recreation features, while a mountain road to Crater Lake runs through the Forest.

The southern block of the Crater National Forest covers the northern end of the Siskiyou Mountains, and extends into California to the crest of the divide.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AND FOR PUBLIC RECREATION.

All National Forests are public property, maintained for the benefit of the public. They are open to every kind of use and occupancy which does not reduce their value to the community or conflict with the principle of equal rights to all.

Their primary purpose is to provide a self-renewing timber supply and a regulated streamflow. They support home industries and prevent timber monopoly. They also protect the range against overgrazing, while assuring to local stockmen continued use of the forage crop.

Camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, prospecting, and mining in the Forests are free. Only for uses which convey an exclusive benefit to individuals is a charge made, and there are no restrictions whatever upon mineral development other than those imposed by the general mining laws. Timber is sold and grazing permitted on the same terms to all. Do not hesitate to ask the Forest Ranger for information about any kind of use in which you are interested.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE FORESTS WERE DESTROYED.

The timber industry has been the main contributor to development on the Pacific Coast. Its revenues are shared alike by laborers, farmers, merchants, artisans, and professional men. If the timber were burned up many industries would be destroyed, and all citizens would suffer.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The lumber industry is, and, if the timber is protected, will long be, the biggest industry on the Pacific Coast. At present it produces each year a revenue to the community of \$125,000,000. In this same region timber that would yield, at the same rate, a revenue amounting to \$40,000,000, is destroyed annually by fire.

This injury is as widespread as it is unnecessary. Even if you don't own a stick of timber you are interested in the income derived from its manufacture. Almost all of the money received from the lumber industry goes to pay for labor and supplies in the State in which the timber grew. On every thousand feet burned or wasted the people bear over 80 per cent of the loss. All the owner loses is the stumpage value.

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

- 1. Remember that carelessness causes fires; precaution prevents them.
- 2. Do not toss away burning matches or tobacco. Bury lighted cigarettes and cigar stubs in mineral soil, or else throw them into water.
- 3. Avoid the unlawful practice of building camp fires against trees, stumps, or logs, or in any vegetable matter. Build them on mineral soil by first scraping away the leaves and decayed vegetation.

- 4. Do not build larger camp fires than are necessary.
- 5. Extinguish all fires completely before leaving them, even for a short time.

The law requires these precautions.

Offenses against the Federal fire laws, passed by Congress May 5, 1910, are punishable by a maximum fine of

\$5,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR TWO YEARS, OR BOTH, IF A FIRE IS SET MALICIOUSLY,

and

\$1,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR ONE YEAR, OR BOTH, IF FIRE RESULTS FROM CARELESSNESS.

The Secretary of Agriculture offers a reward for information leading to conviction for any violation of the Federal fire laws affecting public lands.

WHAT THE OREGON STATE FIRE LAWS PROHIBIT. HELP ENFORCE THEM.

- 1. Burning of slashings, choppings, woodlands, or brushland, between June 1 and October 1 without a permit and without care to confine the fire.
- 2. Setting or causing fire to be set on land of another without permission from the owner; willfully or negligently allowing fire to escape from your own land; accidentally setting fire on land of your own or of another and allowing it to escape without using every possible effort to extinguish it.
- 3. Setting of fire unlawfully with intent to injure property of another.
 - 4. Willful destruction of any posted fire notice.
- 5. If fire occurs through willfulness, malice, or negligence, damages may be recovered in civil action against those responsible to the extent of double the amount of damage.
- 6. Persons or corporations are liable for the full amount of all expenses incurred in fighting fires caused in violation of the law.
- 7. One half of fine will be paid to anyone, except fire wardens employed by State, who furnishes information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one violating the fire laws.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PUBLIC HEALTH AS WELL AS PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Each Year Hunters, Campers, Tourists, and Forest Rangers
Contract Typhoid Fever or Enteric Disorders from
the Pollution of Streams.

Ordinary Care will Prevent Them. The Law Requires It.

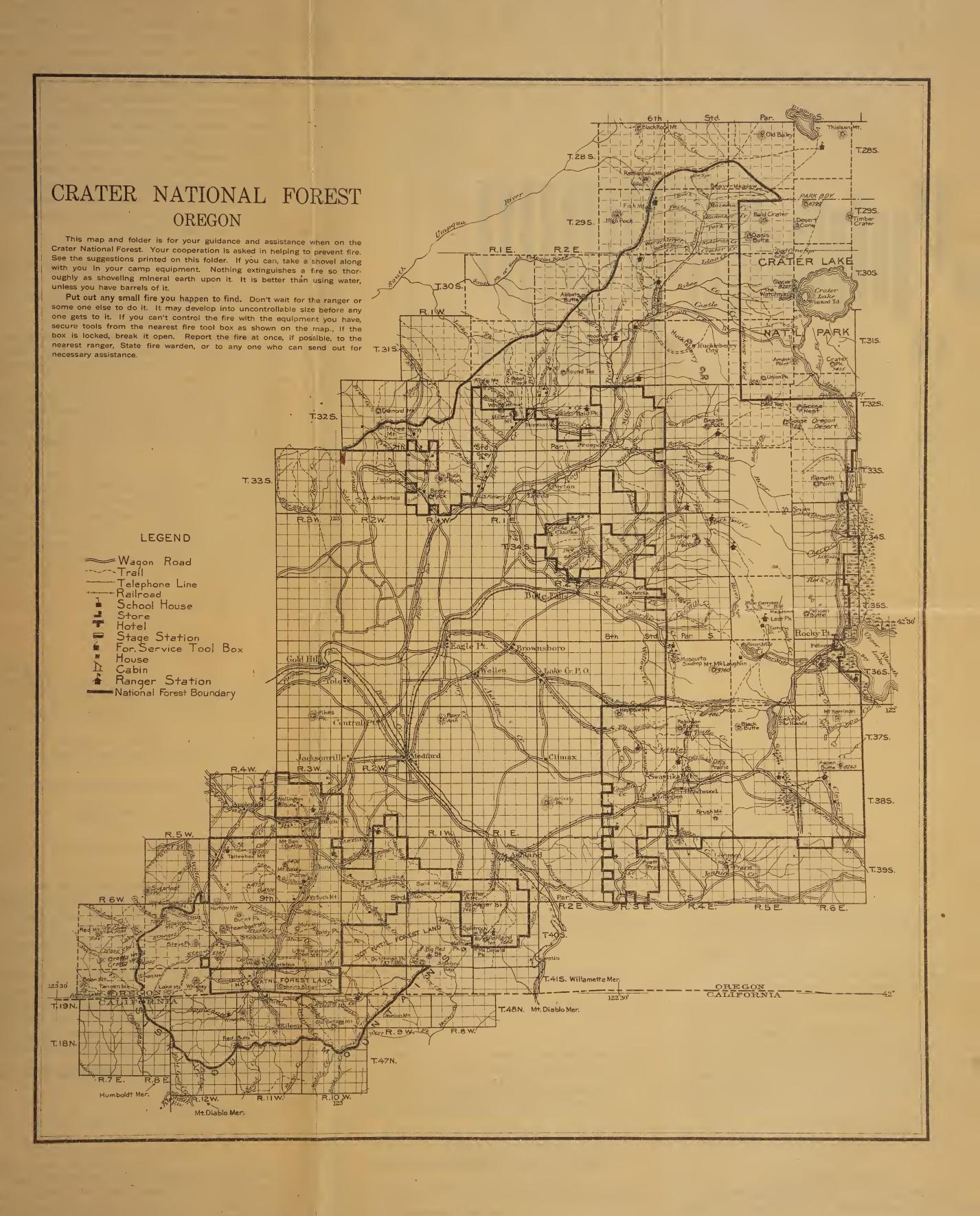
Regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Forest lands camp refuse or débris of any description, or depositing on National Forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon National Forests, any substance which pollutes or is likely to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters.

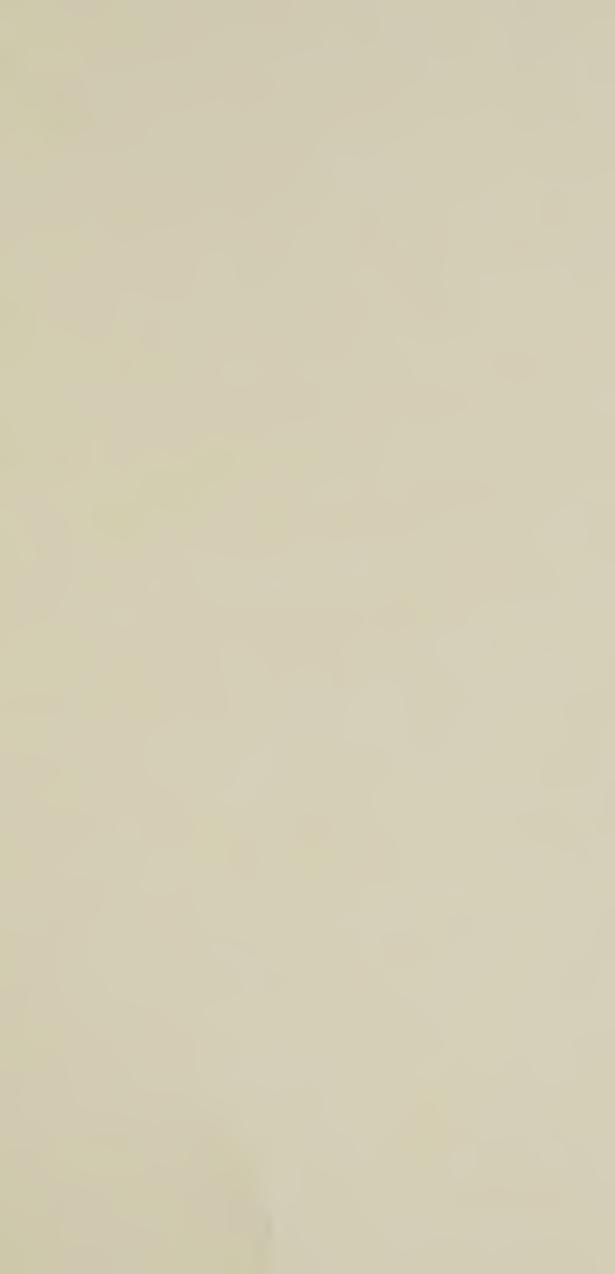
Section 2131 of the laws of Oregon says:

If any person shall put any excrement, or any putrid, nauseous, decaying, deleterious substance in any spring, brook, or branch of running water, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor * * *.

Report any offenses either to the nearest Forest Ranger or to Dr. Calvin S. White, Oregon State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.







BAG LIMITS.

BUCK DEER

DUCKS
GEESE AND SWAN
GRAHL

FRAIRIE CHICKENS
SAGEHENS AND COCKS

5 in one day or 10 in 7 consecutive days.
5 in one day or 10 in 7 consecutive days.
5 in one day or 10 in 7 consecutive days.
5 in one day or 10 in 7 consecutive days. QUAIL - 5 in one day or 10 in 7 consecutive days.

Native Pheasants and Grouse - 5 in one day or 10 in 7 consecutive days.

50 in one week. Shore and Wading Birds
TROUT
TROUT
- Klamat Shore and Wading Birds - - 50 in one week.

TROUT - - 75 in one day (except Klamath County).

TROUT - Klamath County, 25 in 1 day, or equal to 20 pounds.

TROUT - In Rogue River or its tributaries. (Open all year.)

BASS - - No limit. (Open all year.)

SALMON TROUT - No limit. (Open all year.)

BUCK DEER-In counties not named below.

BUCK DEER-In Baker, Grant, Harney, Matheur, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa Counties.

CHINESE PHEASANTS-Closed until October 15, 1913.

NATIVE PHEASANTS and GROUSE-In counties not named below.

NATIVE PHEASANTS and GROUSE-In Baker, Grant, Umatilia, Union, and Wallowa Counties.

QUAIL-In counties not named below.

QUAIL.-In Jackson and Josephine Counties; limit, 10 in one day or 20 in 7 consecutive days. Closed until October 15, 1913, in Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Wheeler, and Umatilla Counties.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS-In counties not named below.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS-In Grant, Harney, and Umatilla Counties,

SAGE HENS AND SAGE COCKS.

SILVER GRAY SQUIRRELS.

DOVES OR WILD PIGEONS.

DUCKS-In counties not named below.
(Ducks can be sold from November 15 to December 15.)

DUCKS-In Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah.

DUCKS-In Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Union, Umatilla, and Wallowa Counties.

DUCKS-In Coos, Curry, and Lake Counties.

DUCKS-In Klamath County.

GEESE AND SWAN-In counties not named below.

GEESE 'AND SWAN-In Baker, Grant, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Sherman, Union, and Wallowa Counties.

HONKER GEESE-In Grant, Harney, and Malheur Counties.

SHORE AND WADING BIRDS.

TROUT-In counties not named below.

TROUT-In Baker County from the lakes thereof.

TROUT-In Link River, Klamath County,

DARK SPACE......CLOSED SEASON LIGHT SPACEOPEN SEASON

SEPTEMBER BER BER FEBRUARY AUGUST OCTOBE NOVEM JULY APRI JUNI

BAKER CO. APR. 15-AUG.I.

GILLIAM CO. APR.I. - SEPT.I

WHAT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL.

To hunt for game birds or animals or to fish without a license on

your person. (Secs. 2340, 2341.)

To hunt or kill any antelope, elk, mountain sheep, female deer, spotted fawn or young deer of the first year. (Secs. 2277-2281-2283-

To use dogs in hunting or pursuing deer, or to hunt deer at night, or, to mutilate the carcass so as to disguiso the sex of any deer. (Secs. 2278, 2279.)

To have in possession, for sale or exchange, any flesh, hide, or horns of deer, or to receive; transport, or carry, or buy, sell, or

offer for sale any deer hides without proper tags. (Sec. 2280.)

To ship, carry, or transport beyond the boundaries of this State any protected birds, animals, or fish. (Sec. 2345.)

To kill any wild birds, other than game birds, or destroy their nests and eggs, except English sparrows, crows, blue jays, hawks, horned owls, butcher birds, and magpies. (Secs. 2268-2269-2274.)

To use any sink boat, sinkbox, sneak boat, steam or gasoline launch, or other power boat, for the purpose of shooting wild ducks. geese, or other water fowl therefrom (except the Willamette River and its tributaries above Oregon City). (Sec. 2299.)

To shoot ducks and other water fowl between one hour after

sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, or to use blinds over 100 feet from shere. (Secs. 2301, 2302.)

To trap, net, or ensure game birds, or animals, or disturb or destroy nests of game birds. (Secs. 2317, 2318.)

To hunt or disturb wild birds, game birds, or animals on game

refuges or to mutilate or disturb warning notices on such refuges. (Secs. 1 to 5.)

To shoot or hunt on inclosed lands without permission. (Sec. 2321.)

To hunt, kill, or have in possession any beaver. (Sec. 2275.) To hunt or kill any ring-necked or Chinese pheasants, silver, golden, copper, Japanese, or Reeves pheasants, English or Hun-

garian partridges, or bob-white quail. (Secs. 2304-2308.)

To sell, offer for sale, barter, or exchange any game hirds and animals, except China pheasants raised in captivity, and then only by permit of the State Gamo Warden. (Sec. 2325.)

To burn or set fire to any reeds or tules in the tule lands and swamps between March 1st and September 1st. (Sec. 2024.

To catch any trout, salmon trout, or bass, except with hook and line. (Secs. 2327-2329-2335.)

To catch and kill any trout, char, or salmon less than six inches.

To sell trout, except when propagated in private hatcheries, and then only under the direction of the State Game Warden. (Sec. 2330.)

To use powder, gas, lime, or other substance poisonous to fish in any lake, pond, or stream. (Sec. 2337.)

To cast sawdust, shavings, wood pulp, or lumber waste in any stream or on the banks where same may be washed into any stream. (Sec. 2338.)

PENALTIES.

Hunting on gamo refuges, both fine and imprisonment, \$50 to \$100, and thirty days to six months in county jail.

Fine to transport game outside of this State, \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment.

Violation of game laws, \$25 to \$1,000, or imprisonment.
To hunt or fish without a license, \$25 to \$150, or imprisonment.
Violating any of the fish laws, \$25 to \$150, or imprisonment.

Fine for the use of powder, gas, lime, etc., in any of the streams of this State, \$200 to \$3,000.

Fine for casting sawdust, planer shavings, etc., in any of the streams of this State, \$50 to \$500.

For deer hide tags apply to any County Clerk or Justice of the

Hunters and Anglers' license issued by every County Clerk, good anywhere in Oregon.

NOTICE.

It will be appreciated if you will report violations of Game Laws to WILLIAM L. FINLEY, State Game Warden, 808 Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon. All communications will be treated as strictly confidential. Your name will not be brought into any case without your permission. Copies of game laws will be sent free upon application to his office.



